

[Cont. from 1st page.]
cept such a free for their pro-
ducts as are made in foreign
markets where they compete
with the farmers of the world
that their lands are declin-
ing in value, while their debts
increase, and that, without
compensating favor, they
are forced by the Gov't., to
pay for the benefit of others
such enhanced prices for the
things they need that the
scanty returns of their labor
fail to furnish their support,
or leave no margin for ac-
cumulation. Our working-
men enfranchised from all
delusions and no longer
frightened by the cry that
their wages are endangered
by a just revision of our
tariff laws will reasonably de-
mand through such revision
steadier employment, cheap-
er means of living in their
homes, freedom for them-
selves and their children from
the doom of perpetual ser-
vitude and an open door to
their advancement beyond
the limits of a laboring class.
(Others of our citizens whose
comforts and expenditures
are measured by moderate
salaries and fixed incomes,
will insist upon the fairness
and justice of cheapening the
cost of necessities for them-
selves and their families.
When to the selfishness of
the beneficiaries of the un-
just discrimination, we will
realize the fact that the bene-
ficient purposes of our gov-
ernment, dependent upon the
patriotism and contentment
of our people, are endang-
ered. Communism is a hate-
ful thing, and a menace to
peace and organized gov-
ernment; but the communism
of combined wealth and cap-
ital, the outgrowth of over-
weening cupidity and selfish-
ness, which insidiously under-
mines the justice and integri-
ty of free institutions is not
less dangerous than the com-
munism of oppressed poverty
and toil, which exasperated
by injustice and discontent,
attacks with wild disorder
the citadel of government.
He mocks the people who
proposes that the govern-
ment shall protect the rich
and that they will in turn
care for the laboring poor.
Any intermediary between
the people and their govern-
ment, or the least delegation
of the care and protection
of the government over to the
humblest citizens in the land
makes the boast of free in-
stitutions a glittering delu-
sion and the pretended boon
of American citizenship a
shameless imposition.

TARIFF REVISION.

A just and sensible revision
of our tariff laws should be
made for the relief of those of
our countrymen who suffer
under present conditions.
Such a revision should receive
the support of all who love
that justice and equality due
to American citizenship; of
all who realize that in this
justice and equality our gov-
ernment finds its strength
and its power to protect the
citizen and his property; of
all who believe that the con-
stituted competence and com-
fort of the many, accord bet-
ter with the spirit of our in-
stitutions than colonial for-
tunes amassed in the hands
of a few, of all who
realize that a government
which recognizes the
rights of every American in-
dividual is the surest guaran-
tee of our progress.

and of all who desire to see
the product of American
skill and ingenuity in every
market of the world with a
resulting restoration of Amer-
ican commerce.
The necessity of the reduc-
tion of revenue is so apparent
as to be generally conceded.
But the means by which this
end shall be accomplished
and the sum of the direct
benefit which shall result to
our citizens present a contro-
versy of the utmost impor-
tance. There should be no
scheme accepted as satisfac-
tory by which the burdens of
the people are only apparent-
ly removed. Extravagant
appropriations of public
money with all their demor-
alizing consequences should
not be tolerated either as a
means of relieving the treas-
ury of its present surplus, or
as furnishing a pretext for
resisting a proper reduction
in tariff rates. The existing
evils and injustice should be
honestly recognized, boldly
met and effectively reme-
died. There should be no
cessation of the struggle un-
til an appliance is perfected
fair and conservative toward
existing industries, but
which will reduce the cost to
the consumer of the neces-
saries of life, while it produ-
ces for our manufacturers the
advantage of freer raw ma-
terial and permits no injury
to the interests of American
labor. The cause for which
the battle is waged is com-
prised within lines clearly
and distinctly drawn. It
should never be compromis-
ed. It is the peoples cause.

THE PATERNAL IDEA.

It cannot be denied that
the selfish and private inter-
ests which are so persistent-
ly heard when the efforts are
made to deal in a just and
comprehensive manner with
our tariff laws are related to,
if they are not responsible
for, the sentiment largely
prevailing among our people
that the general government
is the fountain of individual
and private aid; that it may
be expected to relieve with
paternal care the distress of
citizens and communities and
that from the fullness of its
treasury it should, upon the
slightest possible pretext of
promoting the general good,
apply public funds to the ben-
efit of localities and individ-
uals. Nor can it be denied
that there is a growing as-
sumption that as against
governmental aid in favor of
private claims and interests
the usual rules and limita-
tion of business principles
and just dealing should be
waived. These ideas have
been unhappily much encour-
aged by legislative acquies-
cence. Relief from contracts
made with the government
is too easily accorded in fa-
vor of the citizen; the failure
to support claims against
the government by proof, is
often supplied by no better
consideration than the wealth
of the government and the
poverty of the claimant.
Gratitude in the form of pen-
sions are granted upon no
other real ground than the
needy condition of the ap-
plicant, or the reasons less
valid, and large sums are ex-
pended for public buildings
and other improvements upon
representations scarcely
claimed to be related to the
public needs and necessities.
The extent to which the con-
sideration of such matters
subordinate and postpone
action upon subjects of great

public importance, but in-
volving no special, private
or partisan interest should
arrest attention and lead to
reformation. A few of the
numerous illustrations of
this condition may be stat-
ed. The crowded condition
of the calendar of the Su-
preme Court and the delay
to suitors and denial of jus-
tice there from has been
strongly urged upon the at-
tention of Congress with a
plan for the relief of the sit-
uation approved by those
well able to judge of its mer-
its. While the subject re-
mains without effective con-
sideration many laws have
been passed providing for
the holding of terms of in-
ferior courts at places to the
convenience of localities
or to lay the foundation of
an application for the erec-
tion of new public buildings.
Repeated recommendations
have been submitted for
the amendment and change
of the laws relating to
our public lands so that
their spoliation and diversion
to other uses than as homes
for honest settlers might be
prevented. While a measure
to meet this conceded neces-
sity of reform remains await-
ing the action of Congress,
many claims to the public
lands and applications for
their donation in favor of
States and individuals have
been allowed.

A plan in aid of Indian
management, recommended
by those well informed as
containing valuable fea-
tures in furtherance of the
solution of the Indian prob-
lem, has thus far failed of
legislative sanction, while
grants of doubtful expedi-
ency to railroad corporations,
permitting them to pass
through the Indian reserva-
tion, have greatly multi-
plied.

The propriety and neces-
sity of the erection of one or
more prisons for the confine-
ment of United States con-
victs and a postoffice build-
ing the national capital are
not disputed, but these needs
yet remain unanswered while
scores of public buildings
have been erected where their
necessity for public purposes
is not apparent.

A revision of our pension
laws could easily be made
which would rest upon just
principles and provide for
every worthy applicant but
while our general pension
laws remain confused and
imperfect, hundreds of pri-
vate pension laws are annu-
ally passed which are the
sources of unjust discrimina-
tion and popular demora-
lization.

Appropriation bills for the
support of the government
are defaced by items and pro-
visions to meet private ends,
and it is freely asserted by
responsible and experienced
parties that a bill appropri-
ating no money for public in-
ternal improvements would
fail to meet with favor unless
it contained items more for
local and private advantage
than for public benefit. These
statements can be much em-
phasized by an ascertain-
ment of the proportion of
of federal legislation which
either bears upon its face its
private character or which,
upon examination, develops
such a motive power.

And yet the people wait
and expect from their cho-
sen representatives such pa-
triotic action as will advance
the welfare of the entire
country, and this expecta-

tion can only be answered by
the performance of public
duty with unselfish purpose.

OUR MISSION AS A NATION.

Our mission among the
nations of the earth, and our
success in accomplishing the
work God has given the
American people to do, re-
quire of those intrusted with
the making and execution of
our laws perfect devotion, a-
bove all other things to the
public good.

This devotion will lead us
to strongly resist all impar-
tience and constitutional
limitations of Federal power
and to persistently check the
increasing tendency to ex-
tend the scope of Federal
legislation into the domain
of State and local jurisdic-
tion upon the plea of sub-
serving the public welfare.
The preservation of the par-
titions between proper sub-
jects of Federal and local
care and regulation, is of
such importance under the
Constitution, which is the
law of our very existence,
that no consideration of ex-
pediency or sentiment should
tempt us to enter upon
doubtful ground. We have
undertaken to discover and
proclaim the richest blessing
of a free government, with
the Constitution as our guide.
Let us follow the way it
point out; it will not mis-
lead us. And surely no one
who has taken upon himself
the solemn obligation to sup-
port and preserve the Con-
stitution can find justifica-
tion or solace for disloyalty in
the excuse that he has wan-
dered and disobeyed in search
of a better way to reach the
public welfare than the Con-
stitution offers. What has
been said is deemed not in-
appropriate at a time when,
from a century's height, we
view the way already trod
by the American people and
attempt to discover their fu-
ture path.

[Continued next issue.]

The river Nile in Egypt has
failed to overflow as usual
this year. A failure of the
Nile overflowing means utter
starvation to Egypt. There
is a suspicion that the fanat-
ic tribes south of Egypt have
changed the course of the
principal branch of the river
by damming it during the dry
season, and cutting a canal
to carry the waters to the
Red Sea on the east. If this
is true, Egypt will be an un-
inhabitable country, for it
has no rain and is dependent
on the annual overflow for the
making of a crop. The Eng-
lish have a protectorate over
Egypt, and this blow is sup-
posed to be struck at that
power, preferring the utter
ruin of the country to futh-
er submission to English
rule.

TAX NOTICE.

All persons are earnestly
requested to come forward
and settle their taxes on or
before Jan. 1st 1889. Those
failing to settle their taxes
by the first of January will
immediately find their land
advertised for the same.
Respectfully,
J. L. Hayes, Sh.

T. B. FINLEY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Wilkesboro, N. C.
June 25th 88, 1y.

W. F. COUNCILL, M. D.
Boone, N. C.
Resident Physician. Office
on King Street north of Post
Office.
June 12 88, 1y.

DR. L. C. REEVES.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at Coffey's Hotel,
Boone, N. C.
June 6. 88.

W. B. COUNCILL, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
June 12 1y. Boone, N. C.

E. F. LOVILL.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Boone, N. C.

H. K. BOYER.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Sparta, N. C.
June 6. 88. 1y.

SCOTT & ERVIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Lenoir, N. C.
June 12 3 8 1y.

W. C. NEWLAND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Lenoir, N. C.
June 27. 88 1y.

J. F. STANICR
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Boone, N. C.
Special attention given to
the collection of claims.
June 6. 88. 1y.

M. M. PARKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Jefferson, N. C.
June 6. 88. 1y.

XMAS

BAIRDS.
Dress Goods, Shawls, and
the best assortment of
Shoes
in the country
LEATHER
of the latest Styles

OVERCOATS for less money
than you ever bought them
before.

BRANDY
for your mince-meat and
Christmas egg-eating.

W. B. BAIRDS
Nov. 27. 2 mo.

DR. J. A. WILKINS,
of East N. C. offers his pro-
fessional services in the
public in his own vicinity and
surrounding country.
Diseases of Females and
Children a specialty. A
prompt response given to all
calls either day or night.
Aug. 8th. 77.

C. D. Taylor & Bro

We would respectfully in-
vite the attention of the peo-
ple of Yalla-Cruz and sur-
rounding country to our
large and varied assortment
of general merchandise.
WE CONSTANTLY KEEP ON
HAND EVERY THING USUALLY
FOUND IN A FIRST CLASS
STORE.
and sell either for cash or pro-
duce at prices which defy
competition. We prefer sell-
ing a large amount of goods
at a small profit rather than
a small amount at a large
profit believing that the in-
crease in our sales will justify
us in this our New Depart-
ure.
Buying for cash we are en-
abled to obtain.

"BED ROCK"

prices on our goods and con-
tent with small profits we
give our customers the ben-
efit of the reduction thus ob-
tained.

CALL AND SEE US.

No trouble to show goods
and we will prove to your
entire satisfaction that we
mean just what we say.
We would particularly call
your attention to our large
and varied assortment of
BOOTS and SHOES.
We make a specialty of the
celebrated "Asheville" shoe
which we sell at prices with-
in the reach of all. These shoes
are handsome and of the best
material, every pair war-
ranted to give satisfaction or
money refunded.
In Ladies dress goods our
stock is unrivalled.
Our Calicoes
of all Platts
Worsted etc.
are of the latest styles and
finest finish, also Hamburg
Edging.
Ribbons
Laces etc.
are very cheap. Our mill-
inery department is small but
SELECT.
We constantly carry a fine
line of Ready Made clothing
of the latest styles. Also
cloth suitable for making up.
Our stock consists of every
variety from the cheapest
JEANS to the finest CASSIMERE
and DOE SKIN.

We also carry a fine line of

HARDWARE

HARNESS.

Saddles, Bridles etc. very
cheap. Our line of Groceries
is complete. We pay the
highest market prices for
country produce.

COME ONE COME ALL

And we will make your
visit pleasant and profitable
to you. A dollar saved is
better than a dollar earned
and you will positively save
money by buying your mill
and winter goods of us.
Our prices are lower than
ever and we have ever kept
the lead in reducing prices.
No other store in the country
does on can compete with us.
Give us a call. Very respect-
fully,
C. D. Taylor & Bro.
Yalla-Cruz, N. C.